(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:45:05 ON 27 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:45:19 ON 27 JAN 2003
L1 0 S SHAW G?/AU AND ADAPTER
L2 835 S SHAW G?/AU
L3 2 S L2 AND SH2
L4 19 S L2 AND BIND
L5 8 S L2 AND PLECKSTRIN
L6 513 S PLECKSTRIN HOMOLOGY DOMAIN
L7 11 S L6 AND (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOSPHERE OR NANOPAR

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:52:07
ON 27 JAN 2003
L8 24 S L7
L9 17 DUP REM L8 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 30 S (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOSPHERE OR NANOPARTICLE O
L11 21 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12 4 S L11 AND TARGET?

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:05:16 ON 27 JAN 2003
L13 20150 S (MICROSPHERE OR MICROPARTICLE OR NANOPARTICLE OR NANOSPHERE)
L14 44590 S L13 OR LIPOSOME
L15 3138 S L14 AND TARGET?
L16 3 S L15 AND ADAPTER

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:08:40
ON 27 JAN 2003
L17 13 S L16
L18 11 DUP REM L17 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> file stnguide
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:15 ON 30 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:09:22 ON 30 JAN 2003
L1 68 S RIBONUCLEASE I
L2 1 S L1 AND MOUSE

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:13:56 ON 30 JAN 2003

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 12:27:31 ON 30 JAN 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:27:38 ON 30 JAN 2003
L3 1 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE A
L4 0 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE I
L5 0 S HUMAN RIBONUCLEASE I
L6 0 S RIBUNUCLEASE A AND RIBONUCLEASE I
L7 4 S RIBONUCLEASE A AND RIBONUCLEASE I
L8 64 S RAINES R?/AU AND RIBONUCLEASE
L9 0 S L8 AND RNASE A AND RNASE I

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 12:32:00
ON 30 JAN 2003
L10 5 S L9
L11 2 DUP REM L10 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:32:21 ON 30 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:32:31 ON 30 JAN 2003
L1 20 S VITRONECTIN AND (VASCULAR ENDOTHLIAL CELL OR VASCULAR ENDOTHE
L2 741 S VITRONECTIN AND TUMOR
L3 13 S L2 AND SOLID TUMOR

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:49:04 ON 30 JAN 2003

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:03:06 ON 31 JAN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:03:13 ON 31 JAN 2003
L1 128 S BOVINE RIBONUCLEASE OR BOVINE RNASE
L2 0 S BOVINE RIBONUCLEASE I OR BOVINE RNASE I
L3 4 S BOVINE (5A) RIBONUCLEASE I OR BOVINE (5A) RNASE I

S # Updt Database Query Time Comment

S5938

U

USPT

4885172.pn. and (excipient or carrier)

2003-01-31 09:15:34

S5937

U

USPT

(ligand same fusion protein same target$) and targeting ligand

2003-01-30 14:11:57

S5936

U

USPT

ligand same fusion protein same target$

2003-01-30 14:11:23

S5935

U

USPT

ligand same fusion protein

2003-01-30 14:11:04

S5934

U

USPT

lignad same fusion protein

2003-01-30 14:10:51

S5933

U

USPT

targeting ligand same fusion

2003-01-30 14:06:21

S5932

U

USPT

targeting ligand same

fusion protein
2003-01-30
14:01:12

S5931
U
USPT
pretargeting and S protein
2003-01-30
11:04:45

S5930
U
USPT
6015897.pn. and targeting moiet$
2003-01-30
10:57:41

S5929
U
USPT
6015897.pn. and (s protein or s peptide)
2003-01-30
10:56:39

S5928
U
USPT
targeting moiety and vegf and (targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial))
2003-01-30
10:52:11

S5927
U
USPT
targeting moiety and (vegf or vascular endothelial) and (targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial))
2003-01-30
10:50:28

S5926
U

USPT

targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial)

2003-01-30 10:48:23

S5925

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

targeting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial)

2003-01-30 10:48:13

S5924

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

targetting moiety same (vegf or vascular endothelial)

2003-01-30 10:47:58

S5923

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

(tropism same vascular endothelial)

2003-01-30 10:42:12

S5922

U

USPT

tropism same vascular endothelial

2003-01-30 10:41:43

S5921

U

USPT

tropism same vegf

2003-01-30 10:41:18

S5920

U

PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD

fiber protein and knob

and vegf

2003-01-30
10:37:06

S5919
U
USPT

fiber protein and knob
and vegf

2003-01-30
10:29:09

L1 ANSWER 61 OF 68 MEDLINE
AN 64032753 MEDLINE
DN 64032753
TI STUDIES ON B. SUBTILIS **RIBONUCLEASE**. I.
CHARACTERIZATION OF ENZYMATIC SPECIFICITY.
AU RUSHIZKY G W; GRECO A E; HARTLEYRW J R; SOBER H A
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (1963 JUL-AUG) 128 787-93.
ISSN: 0006-2960.
CY United States
DT Journal
LA English
FS OLDMEDLINE
EM 196403
ED Entered STN: 19990716
Last Updated on STN: 19990716

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 68 MEDLINE
AN 77140877 MEDLINE
DN 77140877 PubMed ID: 321440
TI Effects of polyamines on the activities of Escherichia coli **ribonuclease I** and II.
AU Kumagai H; Igarashi K; Yoshikawa M; Hirose S
SO JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, (1977 Feb) 81 (2) 381-8.
Journal code: 0376600. ISSN: 0021-924X.
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197705
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19770527
AB The effects of polyamines on the breakdown of synthetic polynucleotides [poly(A), poly(C), and poly(U)] by E. coli **ribonuclease I** [ribonucleate 3'-oligonucleotidohydrolase, EC 3.1.4.23] and ribonuclease II [EC 3.1.4.1] have been studied. The degradation of poly(C) by RNase II was stimulated by spermine and spermidine, while that of poly(A) by RNase II was not affected by polyamines. Under our standard experimental conditions, the breakdown of poly(U) by RNase II was inhibited slightly by polyamines. The stimulatory effect of spermine and spermidine on the breakdown of poly(C) occurred in the absence of monovalent cations but not in the absence of divalent cations. When polyamines were used as a stimulant of RNase II, the ratio of poly(C) degradation to poly(U) degradation was greater in the presence of inhibitors such as poly(G) than in their absence. Although the breakdown of all synthetic polynucleotides by RNase I was stimulated by polyamines, the degree of stimulation by polyamines was in the order poly(C)greater than poly(A)(see text)poly(U). However, the difference in degree of stimulation among polynucleotides decreased as monovalent cation concentration was increased.

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 68 MEDLINE
AN 77166629 MEDLINE
DN 77166629 PubMed ID: 16063
TI Epidermal nucleases. II. The multiplicity of ribonucleases in guinea-pig epidermis.
AU Melbye S W; Freedberg I M
SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, (1977 May) 68 (5) 285-92. Journal code: 0426720. ISSN: 0022-202X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 197706
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19950206
Entered Medline: 19770630
AB Ribonuclease activity has been extracted from adult guinea-pig epidermis by sequential homogenization in dilute sodium acetate and sulfuric acid. The extracts were subjected to ammonium sulfate fractionation and to affinity and ion exchange chromatography. Three **ribonucleases** (**I**, II, III) were separated from the sodium acetate extract and 6(A, B1, B2, B3, C, D) were isolated from the sulfuric acid extract. The degree of purification varies from 65-fold to 8,700-fold and the apparent molecular weights of the active forms of 8 of the 9 ribonucleases range from 10,000 to 36,500. No phosphodiesterase activity is present in any of the 9 fractions, but there is alkaline phosphatase activity in one (I) and deoxyribonuclease activity in a second (B3). Two of the ribonucleases have acid pH optima (a1, B3), while the others are most active between PHs 6.8 and 7.8. The activity of 4 of the fractions is sensitive to added EDTA (III, A, B2, B3,), but no stimulatory metal ions were found. Low concentrations of the polyamine spermidine enhanced the activity of 3-fractions (III, C, D). Yeast ribonucleic acid is degraded exonucleolytically by 2 fractions (I, A) and endonucleolytically by the remaining 7. In experiments with homopolyribonucleotide substrates, poly U was generally the preferred substrate. Substantial hydrolysis of poly A occurred with 2 fractions (A, B3) and slight hydrolysis of poly G with 2 other fractions (B2, C).

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT AND ISI
AN 1996-02111 BIOTECHDS
TI Strategies to accomplish targeted gene delivery employing tropism-modified recombinant adeno viral vectors;
adeno virus vector construction for tissue-specific gene expression and gene therapy (conference abstract)
AU Michael S I; Douglas J T; Miller C R; Krasnykh V; Hong J S; Engler J A; Curiel D T
CS Univ.Alabama
LO Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Genetics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294, USA.
SO Cancer Gene Ther.; (1995) 2, 4, 321
CODEN: 2815V ISSN: 0929-1903
Gene Therapy of Cancer, 4th International Conference, San Diego, CA, USA, 9-11 November, 1995.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Targeting ligands were introduced within an adeno virus (AV) fiber protein, which mediates target cell receptor binding. Fiber-ligand fusions which retained the native fiber quaternary structure, accumulated in HeLa cell nuclei and presented the targeting ligand on the fiber ecto-domain. Fusions were incorporated into AV vectors by homologous recombination, and transient expression was used to pseudotype the fiber protein in vitro. Anti-fiber antibody (Ab)-ligand fusion proteins were used to re-target the virus. Anti-fiber **knob** antibodies (Abs) bound with high affinity to the fiber **knob** domain and ablated AV binding to endogenous target cell receptors. Single chain variable regions of these Abs were fused with a specific ligand domain to form bispecific Abs which blocked endogenous AV binding and had novel specificity. A ligand binding domain was attached to AV capsid proteins via a **biotin-streptavidin** bridge. AV capsid proteins could be extensively biotinylated without impairing binding or reporter gene expression. These AV vectors should allow targeted cell-specific delivery in vivo. (0 ref)

For Response to 11/2/2 RET

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 76018943 MEDLINE
DN 76018943 PubMed ID: 240382
TI Correlation proton magnetic resonance studies at 250 MHz of **bovine** pancreatic **ribonuclease**. **I**. Reinvestigation of the histidine peak assignments.
AU Markley J L
SO BIOCHEMISTRY, (1975 Aug 12) 14 (16) 3546-54.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197512
ED Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19751211
AB The deuterium exchange kinetics of the C(2) protons of the four histidine residues of native bovine pancreatic ribonuclease A have been followed at pH 6.5 and 8.0 by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H NMR). Comparison of the order of exchange of the histidine peaks with tritium exchange rates into individual histidine residues [Ohe, M., Matsuo, H., Sakiyama, F., and Narita, K. (1974), J. Biochem. (Tokyo) 75, 1197] supports the previous assignment of histidine NMR peaks H(1) and H(4) to histidine-105 and histidine-48 but requires reassignment of peaks H(2) and H(3) to histidine-119 and histidine-12, respectively. Ribonuclease A samples having differentially deuterated histidines have been used to verify the existence of crossover points in the histidine proton magnetic resonance titration curves and to observe the discontinuous titration curve of histidine-48. Proton magnetic resonance peaks have been assigned to the C(4) protons of the four histidine residues of ribonuclease A on the basis of their unit proton areas and by matching their titration shifts with the more readily visible C(2)-H peaks of the histidines. The pK' values derived from the C(4)-H data agree, within experimental limits, with those derived from C(2)-H data. The C(4)-H peaks were assigned to histidine-12, -48, -105, and -119 of ribonuclease A on the basis of their pH dependence, pK' values, shifts of their pK' values in the presence of inhibitor cytidine 3'-phosphate, and by comparison with the assignments of the histidine C(2)-H peaks above.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 69260123 MEDLINE
DN 69260123 PubMed ID: 5801478
TI Heavy atom-labelled derivatives of **bovine** pancreatic **ribonuclease**. **I**. Specific reactions of ribonuclease with N-acetylhomocysteine thiolactone and silver ion.
AU Shall S; Barnard E A
SO JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, (1969 Apr) 41 (2) 237-51.
Journal code: 2985088R. ISSN: 0022-2836.
Report No.: NASA-69260123.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences
EM 196909
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19690930